up its opinion on certain bills then pending before the Legislative Council, *viz.*, the Small Cause Courts Bill and the Insolvency Bill. But no such opinion was received. This illustrates the practical difficulties in the way of favorably considering the proposal in question. There are other ways of gauging public opinion and the opinion of the Representative Assembly than by a direct reference in the manner suggested.

SUBJECT No. 4.

The Christian Converts' Disabilities Removal Regulation.

Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Nagar Sabha; K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga Municipality; A. Annaiya Pandit, Mysore District Board; V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk; B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; and M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—This may not be passed into law, as it is offensive to the provisions of the Hindu and Mahomedan laws, relating to the devolution of property prevalent in the State. Cases of conversion are very rare and the intending convert will always be fully prepared to meet the consequences of his act.

The question of sentiment which is quite natural to all the subjects in this matter has to be respected. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans are at one on this question. Mr. Shankaranarayana Rao and certain other members expressed the thanks of the Assembly that the Bill was not accepted by the Legislative Council. He explained that the subject had been sent up by the members before the abovementioned decision was arrived at by the Council, and that, therefore, he had great pleasure in withdrawing it.

SUBJECT No. 5.

Introduction of the Weights and Measures Regulation.

(*a*) Messrs. Veene Rangaswamaiengar and K. Krishnachar, Seringapatam Taluk; V. Raghavachar and Madappa, Mysore Taluk; Badam Achaiya Setty, Yedatore Taluk; Seshagiraiya, Hunsur Taluk; Agali Venkataramaiya, Sira Taluk; Ramanujiengar and Hutchviregowda, Gubbi Taluk; Puttanna Chetty, Rumale Rudrappa, Kolur Ramappa, Dodballapur Taluk; and Chandrasekarappa, Dodballapur Municipality; Hanumanthe Gowda, Hoskote Taluk; Subbarayappa and Chikka Guruva Reddi, Bangalore Taluk; Hanumanthappa, Anekal Municipality; D. Sreekanta Rao, Devanhalli Taluk; Dalappa, Anekal Taluk; Nanjappa, Holalkere Taluk; Ramachandrappa Dube, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; Nadig Bheema Rao, Channagiri Taluk; Shama Udapa, Nagar Taluk; Venkoba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; and Dasappa, Arsikere Taluk.

(*b*) Mr. Seshagiraiya, Hunsur Taluk.

(*c*) Mr. Badam Achaiya Setty, Yedatore Taluk.

(*d*) Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao and C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Owing to the non-existence of uniform weights and measures in the State, the merchants have great scope to cheat the public. The introduction of a Regulation to enforce the use of uniform weights and measures may, therefore, be expedited.

(*b*) Now the merchants at Mysore use different sizes of *kolagas*. This leads to confusion. A uniform *kolaga* of eight seers may be ordered to be used.

(*c*) A uniform *kolaga* of nine seers may be introduced and an officer appointed to supervise the use of it.

(*d*) This question is being brought forward for consideration repeatedly. It is requested that the pound weight may be recognized and the maund weight reckoned in pounds. As for measures, a mixture of nine grains or "*Nava dhanya*" may be weighed and fixed at so many tolas per measure. The standard weight and measure so fixed by Government may be kept in the district and taluk treasuries so that they may be available for verification. It is found by actual weighment that the old and the new rupees vary in weight by so much as Rs. 5½ per thousand and therefore weighment with rupees cannot be accurate.

Several members asked for the standardisation of weights and measures in the State. The Dewan replied that the subject was under consideration. The members

were then asked to give their opinion as to whether the pound might be taken as the standard of weight. Mr. Raghavachar spoke against the proposal, and Mr. Annaiya Pandit supported him, adding that the name '*seer*' was familiar in the State, while 'pound' was not. On the other hand, Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao of Chikmagalur and Mr. Venkataramaiya of Manjarabad were strongly in favor of adopting the pound as the standard as it had already come into vogue even in retail shops and that it did not give room for any kind of fraud. They stated that, by adopting the pound-weight which is in use all over the railways, facilities would be created for commercial people. Mr. Crawford of the South Mysore Planters' Association was also in favour of the pound-weight. As there was thus a difference of opinion among the members, the Dewan desired that a representation from the members of the Assembly might be sent up as to whether the pound-weight or the *seer* should be accepted as the standard of weight in Mysore. Asked about heaped and struck measures, the members of the Assembly, including the European representatives, were generally in favour of the latter.

Mr. V. Raghavachar said that the occasion might be utilised for standardising the lineal measures also and stated that there was no uniformity in the yards used for measuring lengths in the several shops in the State.

Reply of Government.—The whole subject is under consideration and the representations made by members now and any representations that may hereafter be sent up will be duly considered and early orders passed in the matter.

SUBJECT No. 6.

Modification of the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

(1) Mr. K. Thammaiya, Hassan District Board.
(2) Messrs. Veene Rangaswamy Iyengar, Seringapatam Taluk, and B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality.
(3) & (4) Messrs. Rajagopaliengar, Chikballapur Taluk, and Girimaji Rao, Kolar Municipality.
(5) & (6) Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, Bangalore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The Government have very rightly introduced the law prohibiting very early marriage, but still there is much to be done. Since without Government help nothing can be done, it is prayed that with the opinion of the *Mathadhipatis* and in consultation with the *Sabhas* of gentlemen well versed in Sastras, the Government may be pleased to introduce such laws as are suitable to the present time, so as to remedy the deplorable state of affairs due to the increased number of young widows.

(2) It is of course necessary that there should be a law against infant marriages to lessen the number of young widows. But such a law serves no purpose in the case of those castes in which widow remarriage is allowed. This Regulation is not without its defects as it enables the Police officer to stop marriages in ignorant households by the threat of prosecution. Therefore the castes that allow remarriage of widows may be exempted from the operation